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Note parts title
(Outline of Contents
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✓ THE EARTH AND WORLDS BEYOND ✓

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The Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago

Motion pictures of the revolving dome of the Yerkes Observatory are shown.

The great telescope 60 feet long, weight 9 tons

Motion pictures of the largest refracting telescope in the world in motion.

Largest lens in the world - 40 inches in diameter, weight 900 pounds

Picture of lens shown on screen.

Where the observer works

Motion picture of Professor Barnard, one of the greatest astronomers of our time, making observation with the great Yerkes telescope.

The earth rotates

Animated diagram of earth in rotation.

Earth revolves about sun

Sun flashed in.

Months flashed in about sun in respective order.

Spring - March 21. Sunlight extends from pole to pole

Motion pictures of the earth moving around the sun in diagram.
Calendar scheme shown: earth revolves about sun from January to March.

Summer - June 21. North pole light: south pole in darkness

Motion pictures of rotating earth showing light and dark portions
Calendar scheme resumed.

Autumn - September 21. Sunlight extends from pole to pole

Motion pictures of same.

Calendar scheme resumed: earth's revolution from September to December shown.

The sun, diameter 866,000 miles, the spots on it much larger than the earth

Photograph of the sun through the great Yerkes telescope is shown.

Twin spots having spiral structure

Photograph of twin spots taken at the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

Eruptions from sun at time of total eclipse

Photographs of eruptions of the sun taken with the great Yerkes telescope.

Explosion on sun throwing up hot gasses to a height of over 80,000 miles

Photographed with the great Yerkes telescope.

Eruptive arch over 100,000 miles high

Photographed with the great Yerkes telescope.

Eclipsed sun and solar corona

Photograph of total eclipse by Professors Barnard and Ritchey.

Moon and earth to scale

Motion picture of moon and earth in diagram.

Moon labeled; earth labeled.

Flash in, in order:

"Diameter of moon, 2000 miles"

"Diameter of earth, 8000 miles"

"Distance apart, 240,000 miles"

Moon revolves about the earth

Motion pictures of moon revolving about the earth.

Moon at first quarter

Photographed with the great Yerkes telescope

Full Moon

Photographed at the Yerkes Observatory

Moon at third quarter

Still: motion picture of moon at third quarter revolving about earth.

New Moon with short exposure

Photographed by Professor Barnard

Long exposure - crescent lighted by the sun; remainder by light reflected from earth

This picture shows all of the side of the moon toward the earth, the crescent lighted directly by the sun; the remainder, by light reflected from the earth. Photographed by Professor Barnard.

Full moon in earth's shadow

Photographed by Professor Barnard with the great Yerkes telescope.

Lunar crater Copernicus and the lofty Apennine mountains below and to the left

Photographed at the Yerkes observatory.

Theophilus magnified thousands of times - diameter 64 miles; depth 17,000 feet - black shadows caused by walls and mountains

Magnificent photograph by Professor Ritchey with the great Yerkes telescope.

Smoothest place on moon highly magnified

Photographed at the Yerkes observatory.

Polar cap of Mars large in its winter

From drawings by Professor Barnard made at the Lick Observatory.

Polar cap small in summer

From drawings by Professor Barnard made at the Lick Observatory.

Jupiter and its largest moons

Photographed at the Yerkes Observatory.

Saturn and its rings

From a drawing by Professor Barnard showing the planet as seen through the great Yerkes telescope.

Rings of Saturn seen edgewise

Rings of Saturn seen edgewise by Professor Barnard through the great Yerkes telescope in 1907.

Comet Morehouse

From a photograph taken at the Yerkes Observatory.

Milky Way with Meteor Trail

From a photograph taken by Professor Barnard at the Yerkes Observatory.

Nebula near Rho Ophiuchi

From a photograph by Professor Barnard.

Great Nebula in Orion

From a photograph taken with the great Yerkes Observatory reflector.

"North American" nebula

From a photograph by Professor Barnard.

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